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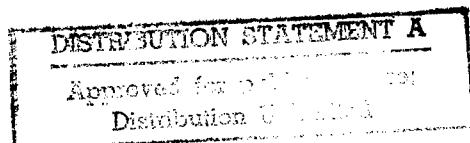
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# ***JPRS Report***

## **East Asia**

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***Korea:KULLOJA***  
No 12, December 1987



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29 DECEMBER 1988

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**Let Us More Thoroughly Establish a  
Revolutionary and People-Centered Party Ethos**  
41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA No 12, Dec 87 pp 3-7

[Editorial]

[Text] Correctly establishing the party ethos in the working-class party is a principled question arising in building a revolutionary party.

The struggle to establish a revolutionary party ethos unceasingly continues as long as the party exists, and it should be waged all the more militantly as the cause of party building intensifies and as the situation becomes more complicated.

Ever since its inception, our party has waged a vigorous struggle to do away with the old work attitude and life style and establish revolutionary and people-centered party style among party functionaries and party members.

Our party was able to found a revolutionary and people-centered party ethos by defining the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work and life style created in the fire of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as the substance of the traditional ethos that our party should cultivate and by continually developing and enriching it to suit the demands of the advancing revolution. Entering the 1970's in particular, there was a radical turnaround in the ideamental features as well as in the work and life style of party functionaries and party members under sagacious party guidance. The whole party is now pulsating with revolutionary vitality with party work being conducted with vigor and vim—this is the visage and ethos of our party today.

Recently, our party has been stressing the need to establish a revolutionary and people-centered ethos within the party. Embodied in this call is our party's noble intention to constantly strengthen itself and enhance its leadership role in the revolution and construction to suit the demands of the developing realities.

The revolutionary, people-centered party ethos is the real work and life style of the working-class party fighting for the revolution and serving the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The party ethos, in a word, is the ethos of party life and party work.

"Only by correctly establishing the party ethos will it be possible to strengthen and revolutionize the party and fully ensure party leadership in the revolution and construction."

Correctly establishing the party ethos means establishing a revolutionary and militant work habit and making all party functionaries and party members cultivate a life style befitting a revolutionary and nurture a people-minded character. Only by correctly establishing the party ethos will the working-class party be able to hold fast to its revolutionary character and admirably fulfill its mission as the political leadership organization.

The ethos of our party is the chuche-oriented party ethos.

For our party, which holds the great chuche ideology as its guiding principle and which is fighting for the implementation of the chuche ideology, naturally there should be no ethos other than the chuche-oriented party ethos. The ethos of our party is one which is based on the fundamental principles of the chuche ideology and which makes it possible to thoroughly meet the demands of the chuche ideology. Our party ethos, a chuche-oriented ethos, consists, in the one hand, in the ethos of voluntary and conscientious party life based on the chuche ideology, and on the other, in the party work ethos that makes it possible to regard the people as the most competent and valuable existence as demanded by the chuche ideology and to vigorously carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction by relying on their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

Establishment of a revolutionary, people-centered party ethos is an intrinsic demand stemming from the revolutionary character and mission of our party.

Our is a revolutionary party that holds the chuche ideology created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its guiding principle and is fighting for the consummation of the chuche cause under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

To preserve this revolutionary character of our party securely, it is necessary to strengthen party organizations and establish an ethos of all party members conducting party life and work in a revolutionary and militant way.

Correct establishment of the party ethos is a powerful means for consolidating the party organizationally and ideologically. The struggle to firmly establish the party ethos is essentially one to establish the leader-style work method and work style, an undertaking to have all party members live and act in accordance with party intentions. The feature of the whole party moving in accordance with but one ideology and under but one standard of discipline and supporting the party and the leader with loyalty can be guaranteed by a struggle to establish a revolutionary ethos.

When a revolutionary ethos is established within the party, no heterogeneous ideological element inconsistent with the party ideology can gain a foot hold and there

will be no room for an unwholesome life style to penetrate. Moreover, when a revolutionary ethos is established within the party, all party members will nurture a high standard of party loyalty through the course of wholesome party life and further faithfully serve the party, the revolution, the working class, and the people.

Correct establishment of the party ethos offers a firm guarantee for brilliantly realizing party leadership. Party lines and policies and party decisions and directives are implemented through the activities of party organizations, functionaries, and members at all levels. Whether or not party lines, policies, decisions, and directives are properly implemented does not depend on their justness alone but also in large measure on the viewpoint and stand from which one regards them, as well as on the work habit in striving for their implementation. If the party ethos is correctly established, and as a result, all party organizations and functionaries organize and execute their work according to our party's revolutionary work habit, and all party members carry out their revolutionary tasks in accordance with the revolutionary way of life, then party lines, policies, decisions, and directives will be transmitted down to the lower levels without a hitch and implemented in all sectors and units without fail as the whole party works and moves in accordance with party intentions and demands. Therefore, unless the party ethos is correctly established, it would be impossible to correctly lead party members to the implementation of party policy or to boost the combat strength of party organizations.

Establishment of a revolutionary and people-centered ethos throughout the party has become an urgent problem due to the prevailing situation and the enormous tasks confronting our revolution.

Currently, our party and people are faced with the task of building a firm material and foundation for the complete victory of socialism by vigorously accelerating the Third 7-Year Plan. The Third 7-Year Plan is a very enormous and formidable undertaking to fulfill the 10 major prospective goals of socialist construction set forth by our party and make our country proudly join the ranks of the world's advanced countries in terms of economic development.

More immediately, we are confronted with the honorable and rewarding tasks to complete as soon as possible the major target projects, such as the construction of Sunchon Vinylon Complex and the Restoration Street, and to provide a more affluent and cultured life for our people by increasing the production of consumer goods.

We have to accomplish all these gigantic tasks under the circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their new war provocation maneuvers and in which the internal and external situations surrounding our revolution are more complicated.

These historic tasks which require unprecedented leaps in the revolution and constructions can be accomplished

only when our party organizations, functionaries, and members make a new revolutionary turnaround in their ideomental state, in their modus operandi, and in their work style and habit, and only when the party's leadership role is constantly strengthened.

To strengthen our party still more and thoroughly insure party leadership in the revolution and construction to suit the demands of the developing realities, the revolutionary and people-centered party ethos must be more firmly established throughout the party. Only when the party ethos is correctly established, will it be possible to preserve our party's revolutionary character and features and carry them on without interruption, under the present condition in which the party's organizational and ideological foundations have been further consolidated and in which the task of converting the whole party to the chuche ideology has arisen at the forefront.

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the unitary party ideological system has been firmly established in our party; the whole party is wholeheartedly united around the one center on the basis of but one ideology and a sense of revolutionary obligation; the party force has become a crack force; the whole party has become a steely force having the organizational spirit and disciplinary character of moving as one—an invincible party having kindred ties with the masses of people. Ours is indeed the core of the main force of the revolution.

However, the task of strengthening the main force of the revolution and fortifying the party, its core, should not stop here but be continued without interruption. Only when a revolutionary and people-centered party ethos is thoroughly established in the whole party, will it be possible to preserve forever and glorify to the fullest our party's essential character and features as the leader's party and a chuche-type revolutionary party and strengthen and develop ours into a party which is most perfect and powerful not only in ideological and theoretical terms but also even in terms of the party ethos.

The establishing of a revolutionary and people-centered party ethos within the party more thoroughly—this is an honorable duty confronting all party organizations, functionaries, and members in meeting the pressing demand of our revolution for making another still greater leap forward and hastening the dazzling future of socialism and communism sooner.

What is important in establishing a revolutionary and people-centered party ethos is, above all, to enhance party spirit among party members.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"To establish the right party ethos within the party, we should above all enhance party spirit so that party

members may wholeheartedly support and follow the party and fight giving their all for the sake of the party."

Party spirit is the revolutionary spirit of devoting oneself to the fight for the party and the leader and do not hesitate to go through water and fire to fulfill one's revolutionary duty assigned by the party. Only by ceaselessly enhancing party spirit will it be possible for party members to be infinitely loyal to the party and the leader; fight giving their all for the interests of the party and the revolution; hold fast to party principles and accept party lines and policies unconditionally and implement them to the end whenever, wherever; and firmly solidify the kindred ties between the party and the masses. When the party rank and file are prepared as party members with strong party spirit, a wholesome revolutionary ethos will be firmly established within the party.

To cultivate high party spirit, one should be armed tightly with the revolutionary view of the leader. The leader as the center for unity and leadership and plays a decisive role in carving out the destiny of the masses of people. This role is similar to the decisive role played by the brain in human activity. Inasmuch as the leader is the center for the lives of the party and the masses, loyalty to the party and loyalty to the people find their concentrated expression in loyalty to the leader. Correctly understanding that cherishing loyalty to the leader as our first and foremost life is a basic trait of chuchete-type revolutionaries, we should strive to arm ourselves more tightly with the revolutionary view of the leader.

In enhancing party spirit, it is also important to thoroughly establish the revolutionary discipline and order in which the whole party moves as one according to party decisions and directives and to establish the revolutionary habit of unconditionally implementing party lines and policies.

The party implements the leader's thought and leadership and moves its whole mechanism through its lines and policies. Accordingly, party spirit should manifest itself in establishing the revolutionary ethos of all party organizations and members unconditionally accepting party lines, policies, decisions, and directives.

We should establish within the whole party the steely organizational discipline of moving in accordance with but one ideology and under but one standard of discipline, and thoroughly establish the revolutionary work habit of solving all important principled problems arising in party work and party activities in accordance with the conclusions drawn by the party.

Our party's lines, policies, decisions, and directives embody the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's thought and teachings and constitute an action program for the implementation of these teachings and thought. To solve all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and

construction in accordance with the intentions of the party and the leader without an inch of deflection, we should regard it as an ironclad rule to work and live always in accordance with party lines, policies, decisions, and directives.

To unconditionally accept party policy and implement it to the end, we should draw up the right operational plan and work out the right methodology. If, when a new policy comes out, one fails to work out concrete measures and methods for its implementation and simply passes it on to the lower echelon, without thinking hard about how to implement it, then that will, in fact, amount to an attitude devoid of party spirit. To wholeheartedly accept party policy and thoroughly and unconditionally implement it, we should think over and over again until we strike upon an ingenious plan and method for its implementation and permeate ourselves with this habit. Whether on the road or at a meal time, functionaries should always be engrossed in one thought, that is, the thought of how to implement party policy precisely as demanded by the party; and the people who behave this way are the truly loyal to the party and the leader and are real functionaries with a high standard of party spirit.

In enhancing party spirit, it is also important to establish the ethos of devotedly working for the people and nurture a character of simplicity and people-mindedness.

Loyalty to the leader, loyalty to the party, and loyalty to the people are three in one.

The working-class party is not a bureaucratic organization that lords it over the masses but is the motherly party that serves for the people and looks after their destiny in a responsible manner. Our party functionaries should become the loyal servants and faithful factotums of the people as befitting the functionaries of the motherly party. Party functionaries and party members should always mingle with the masses; respect and love the people from the bottom of their hearts; treat them generously and magnanimously; lend an ear to their voices whenever, wherever; regard their pains as if they were the pains of the functionaries themselves; and heed their demands and clear their obstacles on time and in a responsible manner.

To cultivate a humble and unaffected character is an important requirement in enhancing party spirit and people-mindedness and fulfilling one's duty as a loyal servant of the people.

Party functionaries and party members should nurture a humble, unaffected, upright, and unsullied character, never wield power and nor flaunt authority no matter what position and job they hold, and should live as frugally as the people do, and behave with humility and decorum whenever, wherever.

Party functionaries and party members should be humble and simple, but if they were to become a spineless good-for-nothing, they would be unable to observe the party principles. Party functionaries and party members should always thoroughly observe the party principles in their work and life, view all problems and make judgment from the lofty class viewpoint, and cultivate the revolutionary habit of waging an uncompromising struggle against all improper phenomena.

Party functionaries and party members should always strive to continue to enhance the revolutionary spirit of the masses and be the first to break through barriers and cross the deathline in leading them to innovations and great achievements, in the manner of a revolutionary army commander standing in the van of an assault.

Also important in establishing a revolutionary and people-centered ethos is the enhancement of the view of the party as organization.

A party member cannot exist even for a moment nor maintain his political life apart from party organizations. To regard the party as the bosom of the mother and work and live thoroughly relying on party organizations is a noble trait of party members. When the organizational view of the party is ceaselessly enhanced among party members, a revolutionary and militant party ethos will be established within our party all the more thoroughly.

In acquiring the right organizational view of the party, it is important, first of all, to have the right perception of the party.

For party members, the party is as precious as their own lives. The party as an organization is the bosom of the mother in which party members are brought up as revolutionary fighters loyal to the party and leader and taken care of and given guidance so that they may walk the one road of revolution without an inch of deflection; and it is the base of operations in work and life where party members carry out the revolution all their lives by entrusting everything entrusted to the party.

Understanding that our party is none other than the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and that the bosom of the party is none other than the bosoms of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, all party members should entrust everything to the party and work and live according to party intentions whenever, wherever. A party member who has the right organizational view of the party conscientiously and earnestly participates in party life and holds the norms of party life as ironclad rules in their work and life. Party functionaries and party members should voluntarily participate in party meetings, party study sessions, lecture meetings, and meetings to sum up party life, and fully report all

problems arising in party work and party life, and earnestly participate in sessions of criticism and self-criticism and in the ideological struggle, thereby cultivating their minds.

All party functionaries and members should strive to constantly enhance their organizational view of the party, keeping in mind that enhancement of the organizational view of the party is an important task to strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically and establish a wholesome revolutionary ethos in the party.

In establishing a revolutionary and people-centered party ethos, it is very important for party organizations and functionaries to exert great efforts to establish the party ethos with the correct understanding of the importance of such efforts.

Inasmuch as the task of establishing the party ethos is a task undertaken within the party, party organizations and functionaries should show keen interest in it. Party organizations and functionaries should put great efforts into establishing the party ethos, with the profound realization that no matter how accurate the party's line and policy may be, the masses cannot be correctly organized and mobilized in the revolution and construction unless a revolutionary and people-centered party ethos is established within the party.

Party organizations should strive to enhance party spirit and the organizational view of the party among party members so that they can support and follow the party in earnest and fight giving their all for the party, and thoroughly establish an ethos of conscientious party life among party members.

In correctly establishing the party ethos, it is important for the organizational departments of party committees at all levels to launch a combined operation in cooperation with the propaganda departments. Inasmuch as the party's organizational work and ideological work are the two inseparable components of internal party work, the work of establishing the party ethos can be successfully carried out only when the organizational and propaganda departments carry out a combined operation.

Functionaries of the organizational and propaganda departments of party committees at all levels should closely cooperate with each other to get fully acquainted with the organizational and ideological lives of party members and rectify whatever errors may be uncovered, and work out indoctrination measures suitable to actual conditions. Thus the party should be filled to the brim with a revolutionary and people-centered party ethos based on loyalty to none but the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The work of more thoroughly establishing a revolutionary and people-centered ethos within the party—this is a rewarding and sacred task to consummate the party building cause of chuche and strengthen our party's leadership role in the revolution and construction in every possible way.

All party organizations, functionaries, and members should strengthen the party and more vigorously organize and mobilize the broad masses in the revolutionary struggle and construction by more thoroughly establishing our party's traditional ethos initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

**The Chuche Idea Is a Revolutionary Theory That Scientifically Elucidates the Way To Liberate Mankind**

41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 8-13

[Article by Kim Chang-won; not translated]

**The Leader, the Party, and the Masses Are Social and Political Living Bodies That Share the Same Destiny**

41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 14-18

[Article by Kim Hak-pong; not translated]

**The Intrinsic Nature of Society and the Inevitability of Its Change**

41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 19-23

[Article by Pak Chun-kun]

[Text] Having a correct understanding of the intrinsic nature of society and the inevitability of social changes and development and establishing the right view of social history is one of the important requirements for the masses of people in having the correct basic ways and means, strategy, and tactics for the revolutionary struggle to chart their own destiny.

Only with a clear understand of what lies at the center of society, what composes society, and what determines social changes and development, will the masses of people be able to chart their own destiny successfully by waging a vigorous struggle to remake society through goal consciousness, with a grip on the society and on the entire course of social movement and development.

One of the important accomplishments of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's document "On Some Problems Arising in Indoctrination in the Chuche Ideology" is its profound elucidation of the intrinsic nature of society and the inevitability of social changes and development with man at the center.

The chuche ideology clarified for the first time the intrinsic nature of society and the inevitability of social changes and development with man at the center, on the basis of an understanding of man's position and role.

The chuche ideology, first of all, scientifically clarified the intrinsic nature of society and the interrelationship of the components of society with man at the center and in the context of the interconnections of these components.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Society comprises people, social wealth created by them, and social relations linking people and wealth. Here, people are the bona fide masters." ("On Some Problems Arising in Indoctrination in the Chuche Ideology," monograph, p 7)

To have an accurate understanding of society, the intrinsic nature of society should be defined correctly.

The chuche ideology, by investigating the intrinsic nature of society with man at the center, defines society as a collective entity in which people live and carry out their activities.

Society, as distinct from nature, is a special domain of the material world. Needless to say, society has something in common with nature in that it is part of the material world just as nature is. Nature is also part of the material world existing by itself without regard to man, whereas there can be no society apart from people. Nature was already there when man appeared, but society is a special domain of the material world that came into being only when man appeared. For this reason, society is called a collective entity in which people live and carry out their activities.

Society, a collective entity in which people live and carry out their activities, is a combination of its constituent elements. Society comprises people, social wealth created by them, and social relations linking people and wealth.

Generally, all unitary entity consists of a certain number of components and the way these components are interlocked; and the characteristics of such society are related to the characteristics of its components and of the way these components are interlocked. Inasmuch as society is a unitary entity, a correct understanding of the intrinsic nature of society is possible only on the basis of a correct clarification of the characteristics of its components and of the way they are interlocked.

Society has people as its most important component.

Man is the only being that forms a society in which it lives. There are numerous beings in the world, but man is the only being that forms society and lives and acts collectively. There can be no society apart from man; and no being whatsoever other than man can be a basic element of society.

Social wealth is another ingredient of society.

In society, there are man and social wealth. Social wealth is an important component of society inseparably linked to the life of man. Without social wealth, man cannot survive; accordingly, society itself cannot exist. Man, unlike animals, has material, cultural, and ideological-spiritual wealth, namely social wealth, created by his creative activity, and maintains and cultivates his destiny by utilizing this wealth. Therefore, the extent of possession of social wealth become an important factor that characterizes the features of his society.

People and social wealth—important ingredients of society—are linked by social relations.

Social relations are goal-conscious relations entered into by people as social beings in the course of struggle to chart their destiny. Without forming social relations, people would be impossible to form a collective or to live and act as social beings. Only by having social relations and act under a given order, people will be able to carry out collective activities for conquering nature and creating means of livelihood and to go forward successfully to chart their destiny by creating social wealth. This indicates that social relations are an essential nexus linking them together in their collective life and activity and that society itself cannot exist without these relations.

In this way, society is a unitary entity which has as its components people, social wealth created by them, and social relations which link people and wealth.

People are the bona fide masters among all the components of society, namely, people, social wealth created by them, and social relations.

True, people, social wealth, and social relations are alike important ingredients of society, a unitary entity, but these three elements do not necessarily share the equally important position and role in society. Of all the components of society, it is man who occupies the position of the master and plays a decisive role. To say that man occupies the position of the master and plays a decisive role in society is to say that man holds sway over the existence and development of social wealth and social relations and acts to create and develop social wealth and social relations to suit his desires and needs. Social wealth and social relations are what man creates with the goal in mind for his own survival and development and represent the relations he enters into on his own initiative. It is by man that social wealth is created and social relations are contracted and developed.

Man is, first of all, the creator and master of social wealth.

Man is the only being in the world that possesses the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness. Man meets his independent demands through creative activities. Through his creative and conscious activities, man grasps the essential nature of objects and phenomena in the surrounding world and ceaselessly creates ideological, cultural, and material wealth by reshaping them with the goal in mind. Thoughts, theories, and cultural assets—which compose social wealth—are all created by man, and advanced modern machinery and technical provisions are all the results of man's creative activities. There can be no creation of social wealth, an important ingredient of society, apart from man's creative and conscious activity. Man, a social being, can be the only being that ceaselessly creates and develops all valuable and precious social wealth.

Man not only creates and develops social wealth but also becomes its master by creating and enjoying it.

For man to create social wealth by creatively working on nature is not an end in itself, but its purpose is to successfully chart his destiny by making use of social wealth. If man creates social wealth and but fails to truly enjoy it, will he be unable to develop himself or to become its master.

To say that man is the enjoyer of social wealth is to say that all social wealth can become valuable only where it serves for man. Any thought, theory, or material culture, only when it serves for man and is utilized by man with the goal in mind, becomes valuable. Ideological, cultural, or material wealth becomes worthy of its existence only when man takes a grip on it and utilizes it for his survival and development. This is to say that man also becomes the master in enjoying social wealth.

Man is the master of social relations also. To say that man is the master of social relations is to say that all the substance of social relations is formed by man through goal consciousness and that social relations undergo changes on the basis of the development of man.

Inasmuch as social relations are formed by people having the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness, through goal consciousness for their survival and development, no social relations can be formed, maintained, or remolded without people.

Needless to say, depending on the substance of the political system, which is a reflection of political relations between people, or depending on the substance of the economic system, which is a reflection of economic relations between people, either a favorable condition may be created for man's activities designed to remodel and develop man himself, nature, and society, or these

activities may be restricted and restrained. This is because all social relations are defined and the position and role of people are regulated according to state sovereignty and ownership relations of the means of production.

Nevertheless, man does not blindly adapt himself to the political or economic system of society. Human beings, or the masses of people, ceaselessly consolidate and develop a socialist system that accords with their independent aspirations and demands, but, on the other hand, they dynamically react to a society that runs counter to these aspirations and demands by replacing it with a system that will meet their independent demands at higher level of satisfaction.

This signifies that none other than human beings, or the masses of people, are also the masters who form and develop social relations through goal consciousness.

All this clearly indicates that of all the components of society—namely man, social wealth, and social relations—not social wealth or social relations but human beings, or the masses of people become the masters of all.

The chuche ideology has formulated the ideological theory that states that society comprises people, social wealth, and social relations and that people are the master of society, and this great ideological theory has for the first time clarified the intrinsic nature of society from the angle of its structure and on the basis of the position and role of man.

Next, the chuche ideology scientifically clarifies the cause and driving force behind the movement of society and expounds the inevitability of social changes and development with man at the center.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"A social movement is a movement of man launched and propelled by man. The cause behind a social movement rests with man, and so does the power to drive this movement forward. Man carries out creative movements to remake nature and society and pushes social movements to chart his own destiny according to the levels of the development of his independent stand and attitude, his creative stand and attitude, and his action-consciousness." (Ibid, p 7)

The chuche ideology clarifies, above else, the cause of social movements and the driving force that pushes these movements rests with man.

Having a correct understanding of the cause behind social movements and their driving force is a basic problem in understanding the inevitability of social changes and development.

At the basis of the changes and development of all objects and phenomena, there are invariably corresponding causes and driving forces at work. By the same token, underlying a social movement there is the root cause that gives rise to it, as well as the driving force that propels it forward. What is important here is one's view of what constitutes this cause and force.

The chuche ideology, by defining social movements as man's movements launched and pushed forward by man, has clarified that people are prime mover and driving force.

Generally, the movement of an object manifests the attributes of that particular object. Society, inasmuch as it is a collective of people, a social movement manifests their essential attribute, namely the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness. Seen from this point of view, a social movement may be said to be people's conscious movement caused by man's independent demands and propelled by man's creative efforts.

To say that the demands and creative ability of people with the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are the cause and driving force of social development does not mean in the least that the natural environment or social conditions might as well be ignored. Objective conditions, such as the natural environment and social conditions, also exercise a tremendous influence on the development of society. For this reason, people should not ignore objective conditions in developing society. However, objective conditions are not the only conditions that operates when people launch a social movement and push it forward. Objective conditions are not fixed and unalterable but can be changed in a way beneficial to man by his creative activities.

True, in a revolutionary movement, which is a particular form of social movement, various constraints, such as exploitation and oppression, to which the masses of people are subjected, constitute an objective condition. But the masses of people do not launch into a revolutionary struggle simply because they are subjected to exploitation and oppression. Even when they are subjected to exploitation and oppression, they cannot rise up in a revolutionary struggle if they are not aware of their independent demands and creative ability.

This indicates that the cause of a social movement lies, not in objective conditions, but in man's independent demands, and that the driving force of social development lies, not in some outside force, but in man's creative ability.

The chuche ideology profoundly clarifies the inevitability of social development on the basis of the proposition that the cause and driving force of social movements lie in man himself.

Social development means the development of man, the augmentation of social wealth, and the continual improvement of social relations.

The inevitability of social development explains the order of change that takes place in man, social wealth, and social relations on the basis of the development of these elements of social development. The development of man means the development of his independent stand and attitude, of his creative stand and attitude, and of his action-consciousness; and an increase in social wealth means mainly the development of the work of remaking society. Inasmuch as man is the master who creates social wealth and enters into social relations, man is the first to develop, followed by the corresponding development in the work of remaking nature, and then comes the development in the work of remaking society in keeping with the development of man and the development of the work of remaking nature. In other words, in proportion to the development of man's independent ideological consciousness and creative ability, social wealth increases and social relations improves—this is the inevitability of social development as clarified with man at the center.

To vigorously accelerate social development and the revolutionary movement in a manner consistent with the inevitability of changes and development of society, man should base himself on the analysis of the laws of movement of the objective target involved. This is related to the fact that the process of the revolution, construction, and social development is the process of man's creative activity to transform the objective target to suit his own needs. Therefore, in developing society and vigorously pushing the revolution and construction, it is important to constantly maintain the principle of awakening man, the masses of people, and setting them in motion, and at the same time, invariably link this principle to the right strategy and tactics in a way consistent with the objective target and conditions.

The chuche ideology is a great revolutionary thought that has in this way profoundly elucidated the intrinsic nature of society and the inevitability of the change and development of society, with man at the center.

By offering a profound elucidation of the intrinsic nature of society and the inevitability of social development with man, the most advanced being in the world, at the center, the chuche ideology has made a historic contribution to deepening and developing the working-class view of social history onto a new, higher stage and bringing it to perfection.

With the chuche ideology offering an in-depth elucidation of the truth that society comprises man, social wealth created by man, and social relations linking man and this wealth, and that man is the master of society, it has become possible to gain a deep insight into the intrinsic nature of society in the context of the interrelationship among its components.

The chuche ideology has clarified that the cause and driving force of the movement of society lie in man and that social changes and development take place in keeping with the development in man's independent stand and attitude, creativity, and action-consciousness. As a result, the old view that the development of social history is spurred by some spiritual force or some objective condition has come to be done away with and the most scientific and revolutionary view, viewpoint, and stand that deal with social development with man at the center has come to be established.

As a result, the way has been paved for the masses of people to vigorously wage the revolutionary struggle with the scientific revolutionary view of social history that serves as the theoretical foundation for the most perfect revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and for leadership theory and art.

All party organizations and functionaries should step up the indoctrination of party members and workers in the chuche ideology to arm them air-tight with the ideological theory on the intrinsic nature of society and the inevitability of social changes and development as elucidated by the chuche ideology, so that they may be aware of their position as masters of the revolutionary struggle and construction and play their role as masters.

In this connection, it is important that all cadres, party members, and workers firmly establish the revolutionary view of the leader, with a correct understanding of what constitutes the mainstay of the revolution.

The unity and solidarity of the masses of people is the decisive force that advances society and accelerates the revolutionary movement, and this unity and solidarity is strengthened when the leader, the party, and the masses are welded into a single collective with one and the same thought and thus become the self-dependent mainstay of the revolution. For the masses to become the mainstay of the revolution united around the leader with one mind, it is necessary to clearly understand the position and role of the leader in the development of history and in the revolutionary struggle and firmly establish the revolutionary view of the leader.

We should carry out the indoctrination of cadres, party members, and workers in the chuche ideology in depth, with primary emphasis placed on making them understand the greatness of the ideological theories, leadership, and ideological features of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, so that all cadres, party members, and workers may band together around the party and the leader with one mind and further strengthen the mainstay of our revolution by cherishing their loyalty to the party and the leader as revolutionary faith and integrity.

All cadres, party members, and workers should vigorously accelerate the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology by firmly arming themselves with

the ideological theory on the intrinsic nature of society and the inevitability of social changes and development as elucidated in the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's document, "On Some Problems Arising in Indoctrination in the Chuche Ideology," and by further strengthening the mainstay of our revolution.

**Chuche-Oriented View on Revolutionary Moral Obligation and Comradeship and Freedom and Equality**

41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 24-29

[Article by Son Yong-kyu; not translated]

**The Chuche Factors and the Objective Conditions of the Revolution and Construction**

41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12,  
Dec 87 pp 29-33

[Article by Pak Chung-pae]

[Text] How to view the interrelationship between the chuche factors and objective conditions of the revolution and construction and how to solve problems concerning this relationship is one of the important questions on the solution of which success or failure in the revolution and construction depends. Only when this question is correctly solved, will the masses of people be able to vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction with the right posture, stand, strategy, and tactics. If one fails to properly understand the role of the chuche factors in the revolutionary struggle and construction while overestimating the significance and role of the objective conditions, one will fall into naturalism and be unable to avoid timidity and passivity in revolutionary practice. On the other hand, if one neglects the objective conditions on the grounds that the chuche factors are important, one is bound to commit the errors of subjectivism and adventurism.

By providing a scientific solution to the question of the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions on the basis of the immortal chuche ideology, our party has always vigorously led the arduous and complex revolution and construction on the one road of brilliant victory.

For all party members and workers to have a correct understanding of the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions as elucidated by the chuche ideology and thoroughly apply this understanding in the revolution and construction, constitutes one of the air-tight guarantees for accelerating the unceasing advance of our revolution and its ultimate victory.

Revolution and construction is a creative activity by which the masses of people remake the objective material world to suit their needs.

People are the main force of the revolution and construction whereas the objective material world is the target and condition of the revolution and construction. Just as there can be no revolution and construction apart from its main subject, there can be no revolutionary struggle and construction apart from an objective target and condition. All revolutionary struggles and construction projects proceed in the context of the interrelationship in operation between man—the chuche factor—and nature and society—the objective conditions. This shows that man and the objective material world are the essential elements of the revolution and construction.

To say that the chuche factors and objective conditions are the essential elements of the revolution and construction does not necessarily mean that these two elements play the identical role. Although they are both indispensable in the revolutionary struggle, the chuche factor and objective condition play different roles.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Needless to say, man cannot create history if he neglects the objective conditions; nevertheless, the objective conditions are not something fixed and unalterable but can be changed to man's benefit through his creative activity. What plays a decisive role in the development of history is man, not the objective conditions." ("On Some Problems Arising in Indoctrination in the Chuche Ideology," monograph, p 7)

Revolution and construction are not spontaneously carried out under objective conditions, but they are executed by the masses through goal-consciousness.

Man demands revolution and construction, and the driving force of revolution and construction also lies in man. Human beings, the masses of people, are the masters and charge people of the revolution and construction. Revolution and construction are a chuche-oriented movement launched and driven by people with the goal in mind to meet their independent demands. Therefore, the chuche factors, not the objective conditions, play a decisive role in the revolution and construction.

By an objective condition is meant the surrounding environment which in one way or the other exercises an influence on people in their execution of the revolutionary struggle and construction.

This does not signify in the least a negation or rejection of the role of the objective conditions. The objective conditions, though they do not play a decisive role, is an essential element of the revolution and construction. Even when the chuche factors are in place, the revolution and construction cannot be accomplished successfully if the necessary objective conditions are lacking. If the

objective conditions are neglected in the revolution and construction, there will be nothing but blind actions and failure will be unavoidable. The question is how to correctly grasp the position and role of the objective conditions in relation to the chuche factors and how to connect the two elements.

The relationship between the chuche factors and objective conditions in the revolution and construction is that of dominance and subordination

Generally, by the word condition is meant the totality of environment in which a certain effect is produced from a given cause. A condition does bring about a given result of itself. A condition operates in subordination to the cause in the process of producing a certain effect from a given cause. Accordingly, the evaluation of a condition depends on how it works in the process of producing a certain effect from a given cause.

The main force in the revolution and construction is the masses of people, who execute the revolutionary struggle and construction under a given condition. The cause and driving force of the revolution lies in the main force itself, whereas the objective conditions become a factor operating in the revolutionary struggle and construction through the activity of the main force. Therefore, the chuche factors hold sway over the objective conditions and play a decisive role in the revolution and construction, whereas the objective conditions hold a subordinate position and play a subordinate role in relation to the chuche factors. This is the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions as elucidated by the chuche ideology.

The dominant position and decisive role of the chuche factors over the objective conditions, and the subordinate position and role of the objective conditions in relation to the chuche factors, mean that the objective conditions are not something fixed and unalterable but can be changed to the benefit of the human beings by their activity, namely through the positive and active operation of the chuche factors.

The objective conditions do not play an active and positive role in the revolution and construction but can be changed to the benefit of human beings by their activity, namely, the positive and dynamic operation of the chuche factor.

For example, land is an essential objective condition in agricultural production. Whether land is fertile or lean affects agricultural production to a certain extent. However, what plays a decisive role in agricultural production is human beings, not land. Agricultural production depends on how people improve and utilize the given land.

In all cases, A consistent principle firmly maintained by our party is that of thoroughly rejecting grumblings about the condition, making necessary conditions available through our struggle, and creating necessary conditions on our own initiative. This position of our party's embodies the truth that objective conditions can be changed to the benefit of human beings through the active role of chuche factors.

The chuche-based understanding of the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions has its ideological foundation in the man-centered philosophical view of social history and world view as elucidated for the first time by the chuche ideology.

The view that the chuche factors occupy the dominant place and play decisive role whereas the objective conditions have the subordinate position and role in relation to the chuche factors in the revolution and construction, directly flows from the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology.

Generally, The question of the interrelationship between the chuche factors and the objective conditions in man's activity to remake nature has something to do with the world view as a question concerning the relationship between human beings and the objective world surrounding them.

In the past philosophical world view, the question concerning the interrelationship between matter and mind presented itself as a fundamental question of philosophy; and depending on the answer to this question, philosophy was divided into two camps, materialism and idealism. The question of the interrelationship between matter and mind is in essence a question concerning the origin of the world and is not, in an immediate sense, a question of the interrelationship between the chuche factors and the objective conditions in remaking and developing the world. However, materialism and idealism, inasmuch as they both provide their specific world views, cannot be aloof from the question of the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions in remaking and developing the world and in charging the destiny of man.

Materialism, because of its fundamental premise that matter is the essence of the world, and mind is a reflection of matter, has no choice but to attach importance to the role of the objective condition and explain away man's activities by subordinating them to the objective conditions.

Contrary to materialism, idealism, on account of its fundamental premise that mind is primary, regarded the role of man's conscious activities as something absolute and explained this role as something divorced from the material world. As a result, idealism viewed man's activity only as a purely subjective, mental function, unable to understand man's practical activity to remake nature and society.

Marxism raised the interrelationship between matter and mind as a fundamental question of philosophy, and on this basis, clarified the role of man's material activity, namely, practical activity, and stressed the goal-consciousness of the revolutionary movement in the struggle for the development of society, while opposing all stripes of naturalism.

With the question of the interrelationship between matter and mind solved, the chuche ideology for the first time raised the question of the interrelationship between man and the world, namely, the question of man's position and role in the world, as a fundamental philosophical question and established the man-centered philosophical world view and view of social history, thereby providing the basis for scientifically solving the question of the interrelationship between the chuche factors and objective conditions in the revolution and construction in line with this world view.

The philosophical principle of the chuche ideology that man is the master of all things and decides all things has provided a perfect philosophical answer to the question of the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions in the transformation and development of the world, by ingeniously elucidating the inevitability of the domination, transformation, and development of the world by man.

The proposition that man decides all things, on the one hand, provides in terms of the world view the basis for the decisive role of the chuche factors in the change and development of the world, and on the other, philosophically clarifies that the role of the objective conditions is determined by man's activity, namely, the chuche factor.

The chuche ideology provides the firm ideotheoretical basis for the decisive role played by the chuche factors play and the subordinate role played by the objective conditions in relation to the chuche factors in the revolutionary struggle and construction for the development of society, by clarifying—particularly on the basis of the elucidation of the intrinsic characteristics of man and his position and role in the world—the inherent inevitability of sociohistorical movements in which all things are done by the conscious efforts of man.

The chuche theory on the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions in the revolution and construction is really of immense significance in the revolution and construction by virtue of its profound philosophical content and its scientific quality, creativeness, truthfulness, and revolutionary character.

The chuche-based understanding of the theory on the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions in the revolution and construction clarifies, first of all, the most correct posture and attitude that should be maintained by people making revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always tells us to find the reasons why things are going well or badly in the subject and to look for a job to do in the object." (Ibid, p 7)

The proposition that the chuche factors play a decisive role in the revolution and construction teaches us that success in all tasks to remake nature and society depends on the struggle of the people, the masters of the revolution, and it demands that people making revolution should have the posture and attitude of taking the responsibility for everything under whatever given condition.

To say that one should find the reasons why things are going well or badly in the subject is to say that people making revolution should have the attitude befitting the master, the attitude of taking responsibility for all things at all times and on all occasions, instead of grumbling about the objective condition.

Inasmuch as the masses of people are the masters of the revolution and construction, the fundamental reason why the revolution and construction are progressing successfully or not lies in the people, the masters, themselves. Only people with a strong sense of responsibility for all problems arising the revolution and construction can be called the genuine masters of the revolution. The revolutionary struggle and construction can progress triumphantly only when every participant in them firmly maintains such posture and attitude.

To look for a job to do is to set for oneself a fighting task. What task one sets for himself and how one sets it constitutes an essential question for the successful execution of the revolution and construction.

The chuche theory stating that revolution and construction are a struggle to remake the material world, namely, nature and society, proposes it as a fighting task for people making revolution to search for what is contradictory to the interests of the people in the objective material world, namely, nature and society, and to convert it to their benefit. To look for a job to do in the object is to set it forth as a fighting goal of the struggle to make all things that run counter to the interests of people serve these interests.

The attitude of looking for a job to do in the object is manifested when one actively raises new task after new task without an end to remake everything in nature and society to make them serve the people and exerts assiduous efforts to accomplish these tasks.

Only when all people making revolution maintain this posture and attitude, will they be able to continually advance the arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle and construction.

The chuche-based understanding of the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions in the revolution and construction clarifies not only the posture and attitude that should be maintained by people making revolution but also the basic method of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"In enhancing the creative role of the masses of people in the revolution and construction, it is important to give full play to the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses and, at the same time, surely to link this effort to the right strategy and tactics consistent with the objective target and conditions." (Ibid, p 8)

It is a basic guarantee for the successful execution of the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks to establish a scientific fighting method and implement it while maintaining the right posture and attitude.

Revolution and construction can be advanced triumphantly only through a scientific fighting method.

To give full play to the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses of people and combine this fervor and positiveness with scientific strategy and tactics geared to the objective target and condition is the most correct method of executing the revolution that springs directly from the interrelationship between chuche factor and objective conditions in the revolution and construction.

Giving full play to the revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness of the masses of people is a requirement that necessarily flows from the decisive role of the chuche actor in the revolution and construction.

Inasmuch as human beings, the masses of people, are the masters of the revolution and construction, giving full play to the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of people, the masses, becomes the basic method of executing the revolution.

The masses of people become the decisive factor in achieving the victory of the revolution because they are the masters of the revolution and because they have an inexhaustible creative ability. However, this does not mean that the masses can automatically bring their capabilities into full play in the revolution and construction. The masses can play their creative role in the revolution and construction only when they become awakened to the revolutionary cause and conscious of

their creative ability. It follows that to enhance the creative role of the masses, priority should definitely be given to the efforts to enhance their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness. The basic way of enhancing the revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness of the masses is to bring ideological remolding and political work definitely ahead of all other work. To improve the politicoideological level of the masses by giving priority to ideological remolding and to inspire them to give full play to their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness through vigorous political work is an important requirement for employing the creative method, the basic method for the revolution and construction.

The revolution and construction are a task undertaken by the masses of people, but the target is none other than the objective material world, namely nature and society. All objects and phenomena in nature and society, the target of the revolutionary struggle and construction, exist objectively outside the mind of man, and they have their own intrinsic characteristics and an objective inevitability. Therefore, man cannot successfully remake the objective target if he ignores its characteristics and its conformity with natural laws. Man can remake nature and society and subordinate them to him only by scientifically calculating the characteristics of the objective target and the laws of its movement and by dominating, controlling, and utilizing these characteristics and laws. Needless to say, man's method of dominating, controlling, and utilizing the characteristics of the objective target and the laws of its movement is limited by the laws of the movement of the target itself. However, on the other hand, man himself has to devise the method and magic of dominate, control, and utilize the characteristics of the objective target and the laws of its movement to suit his own will and needs on the basis of a scientific calculation of these characteristics and laws. In this sense, the method used in man's activity to remake nature and society is called strategy and tactics as distinct from the laws of the movement of the objective target. This implies that strategy and tactics can be really powerful only when they correctly meet all the way the requirement for subordinating the objective conditions to the chuche factors while accurately reflecting the objective conditions.

To map out and implement the right strategy and tactics fitted to the characteristics of the objective target and the laws of its movement means precisely that every revolutionary struggle and every construction work are carried out in a way fitted to the concrete situation. The method fitted to the actual situation is another important requirement for employing the creative method, the basic method for the revolution and construction.

All this indicates that finding a correct solution to the question of the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions in the revolution and construction provides an important guarantee for vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction by maintaining the right posture and attitude.

In reality, how the question of the interrelationship between chuche factors and objective conditions is resolved depends wholly on the chuche factor. Moreover, it is inevitable that the further the revolution and construction advance, the more the role of the chuche factors will be enhanced.

We will vigorously accelerate the sacred revolutionary cause of remaking and dominating the objective material world, namely, nature and society, by further strengthening the main force of the revolution and ceaselessly enhancing its role to suit the demands of the revolution at its high stage of development.

**Working and Living in a Revolutionary Manner Is a Noble Trait that Functionaries Must Possess**  
41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 34-38

[Article by Yi Song-nin; not translated]

**Firmly Establishing a Revolutionary View of the Leader Is the Most Important Task in Indoctrinating the Youths 39-43**  
41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 39-43

Article by Hyon Sok; not translated]

**Brilliant Life of the Female Communist Revolutionary [Kim Chong-suk, Kim Il-song's deceased wife] Who Was Endlessly Loyal To the Chuche Revolutionary Cause**  
41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 44-50

[Article by Ho Chong-suk; not translated]

**The Work of Carrying Out the New Long-Range Plan and the Improvement of Economic Organizational Work**  
41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 51-55

[Article by Ho Song-nam]

[Text] All of our party members and workers, with a sense of endless loyalty toward the party and the leader and very high revolutionary fervor, are now vigorously waging a worthwhile struggle to implement the Third 7-Year Plan more than 1 and 1/2 years ahead of schedule.

Today, as the party members and workers who rose to implement the new long-range plan display extraordinarily high revolutionary fervor and spirits and as revolutionary upsurges are endlessly brought about in all the sectors and units of socialist construction, an important problem for our functionaries is to further improve economic organizational work according to the demands of the developing times.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has pointed out: "If administrative and economic functionaries link economic organizational work to the heightened fervor of the producing masses, they can more quickly make progress in production and construction."

Economic organizational work is a very important task designed to organize the workers' activities for production and to guarantee the material and technological conditions necessary for production.

Labor, equipment, materials, and many other human and material elements are involved in social production. To smoothly carry out social production by firmly guaranteeing and combining these elements, economic organizational work must be conducted well.

Economic organizational work is an important part of socialist economic management, and improving it is an important problem to which priority must be assigned to accelerate socialist economic construction. If, in socialist economic management, political work is work man has conducted to make all the workers devote all of their energy and wisdom to carrying out their entrusted revolutionary tasks by arousing their revolutionary fervor, economic organizational work is economic and technological work conducted to turn the workers' heightened revolutionary fervor into practical results in production.

In a socialist society, in which the working popular masses are the masters of state power and the means of production, all the workers consciously and sincerely work hard. To further arouse the workers' revolutionary fervor in socialist society, priority must be firmly assigned to political work to instill among them the consciousness that they are genuine masters of the state and society.

The revolutionary fervor and creative optimism of the workers, which are enhanced by political work, are converted into practical results in production by economic organizational work designed to correctly organize their production activities to guarantee the various conditions necessary for production. In a socialist society in which all the sectors and units of the people's economy are closely connected and economic activities are organized and undertaken through goal consciousness according to the state's unified planning, only when economic organizational work is actively conducted can the economy be scientifically and rationally operated according to objective economic laws and the infinitely high speed of economic development can be firmly guaranteed.

Improving economic organizational work is important to successfully carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan, a task entrusted to us.

The Third 7-Year Plan, which our people are fulfilling today, is not only a grand economic construction plan to further strengthen the country's economic might and epochally enhance the people's standard of living, but also the great target for effecting epochal turns in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism. During the new long-range plan period in which high growth in production is foreseen, we should fulfill the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction put forth at the Sixth party congress and increase total industrial production 1.9 times. Included in this we should increase production of the means of production 1.9 times, the production of consumer goods 1.8 times, and agricultural production more than 1.4 times. In particular, we should not only complete, over a short period of time, the construction of major plants, including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex—the decisive factor and lifeline in resolving the people's food and clothing problems—but also thoroughly implement the tasks indicated in the socialist rural theses.

These vast tasks demand that the ties between production and consumption in the overall people's economy be correctly meshed and that production in all sectors and units of the national economy be regularized at a high level.

Improving and rectifying economic organization work makes it possible to successfully implement the new long-range plan by closely meshing the overall production-consumption ties of the people's economy.

The socialist economy is a highly organized economy in which all sectors and units of the people's economy are closely connected and formed into one organism. It is also a large-scale planned economy in which the country's overall economic activities are conducted in a planned manner under the unified guidance of the country. In an organized and planned socialist economy, the ties among all sectors and units of the people's economy and the production-consumption ties in the overall range of the people's economy should be properly and correctly meshed. Only by so doing can production organisms be fully and smoothly moved and expanded reproduction be smoothly guaranteed.

The production-consumption ties among sectors and units of the people's economy are not invariable. They change as the size of the economy increases and the structures of economic sectors and units are perfected. In particular, over the course of implementing the new long-range plan, changes may occur in production-consumption ties among sectors and units of the people's economy because of peculiarities and conditions in production and technology at these economic sectors and units.

The important guarantee that makes it possible to grasp with farsighted vision the various practical economic problems and situations that arise over the course of implementing the new long-range plan and to rapidly

develop all sectors and units of the people's economy lies precisely in further improving economic organizational work. By further improving their economic organizational work, state economic guidance organs that guide and manage the country's economy in a unified manner should grasp and control in a unified manner the routine management activities of plants and enterprises and the frequently changing economic situations in the overall sectors and units of the people's economy in conformity with the demands of their role as the country's economic organizers. They should also correctly establish rapid measures to cope with this in a timely manner. Only by so doing can the wasteful use of materials, funds, and labor be prevented beforehand and reasonable production-consumption ties among sectors and units of the people's economy be actively meshed.

The problem of further increasing the production of coal and steel materials—which are presently key to the overall development of the people's economy—and the successful resolution of all economic problems, including transportation, greatly depend on how state economic guidance organs plan and coordinate organizational work for production. Only when economic guidance organs grasp and control all human and material resources in a unified manner by properly planning and coordinating economic organizational work for production and economic command work and closely mesh all key economic activities, including production, distribution, supply, and consumption according to unitary state planning, can the reasonable production-consumption ties among all sectors and units of the people's economy be firmly guaranteed and the balanced and harmonious development of the overall people's economy be achieved during the new long-range plan period.

Improving economic organizational work also makes it possible to successfully implement the economic tasks to be carried out during the new long-range plan period by regularizing production in all sectors and units of the people's economy.

Regularizing production is precisely the principle our party has consistently adhered to in socialist economic construction. When all sectors and units of the people's economy regularize production at a high level, we can fulfill and overfulfill all planned state tasks and, thus, achieve rapid economic development. Also, one of the basic factors in successfully implementing the new long-range plan, which foresees rapid production growth, is precisely to regularize production at a high level.

If and when we regularize production at a high level in all sectors and units of the people's economy, we can develop the people's economy more rapidly than at present by effectively utilizing to the maximum the economic assets that have already been provided and, thus, we can expedite the new long-range plan.

To regularize production at a high level, it is imperative to properly guarantee various conditions for production. Particularly important in guaranteeing conditions for production at present is to guarantee the supply of materials, technological preparations, and the management of facilities.

When economic guidance functionaries at plants and enterprises improve their economic organizational work, firmly grasp the status and conditions of production, grasp the status of material supply, correctly regulate the priority of supplying materials, and, thus, smoothly supply materials by assigning priority to the supply of materials over production, all plants and enterprises can regularize production at a high level by operating all production machinery at full capacity. Technological preparations, labor management, the management of facilities, and other activities can be further improved only when economic organizational work is properly planned and coordinated. As economic organizational work is more properly planned and coordinated, production can be regularized at a high level at all plants and enterprises under any difficult circumstances. Accordingly, state planning tasks that are to be fulfilled during the new long-range plan period can be smoothly fulfilled without fail.

Thus, further improving economic organizational work constitutes one of the basic conditions that make it possible to strengthen the production-consumption ties in all sectors and units of the people's economy, to regularize production at all plants and enterprises, and, thus, to smoothly implement the new long-range plan.

That the improvement of economic organizational work can effect a new upsurge in production in the struggle to implement the new long-range plan has clearly been proven by the success registered in this year's battle. This year, as we have embarked on implementing the grand Third 7-Year Plan as a result of our vigorously pushing ahead with production and construction through properly conducting economic organizational work, all sectors and units of the people's economy have successfully implemented economic tasks by month and quarter, effecting constant innovation. In particular, key industrial sectors, including the power industry and the mining industry, have epochally increased production by properly planning and coordinating economic organizational work. As a result, a firm foundation for rapid development of the people's economy has been firmly guaranteed.

This clearly shows that the important key factor to successfully implementing the vast tasks of the new long-range plan lies precisely in properly planning and coordinating economic organizational work and that the conversion of the working people's revolutionary zeal that has been enhanced through political work into practical success in production is possible only through elaborate economic organizational work. All economic

guidance functionaries should deeply realize the significance and importance of economic organizational work and more vigorously conduct economic organizational work, while giving priority to political work. Thus, they should vigorously organize and mobilize the working people into implementing the Third 7-Year Plan.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: "By properly conducting economic organizational work in all sectors and units and, thus, by smoothly ensuring the supply of materials, facilities, and proper labor conditions, we should see to it that the masses' revolutionary zeal bears outstanding fruition."

To further improve economic organizational work at present, it is important for economic guidance functionaries to establish among the working people the revolutionary spirit of absolutely, unconditionally, and thoroughly implementing the party's economic policy.

Our party's economic policy is a most adequate economic construction policy that embodies the demands and interests of our revolution and people, and is the only correct guiding principle that should be adhered to in the struggle to provide an independent and creative material and cultural life for the masses of the working people. Only when economic guidance functionaries establish the revolutionary spirit of implementing the party's economic policy based on the principle of being absolute and unconditional can the economic organizational work to fulfill the new long-range plan be conducted according to the party's intent and the given economic tasks be properly accomplished.

All economic guidance functionaries should deeply realize that the party's line and policy are the demands of a noble life. They should accept them as boundless joy and honor and should consider the party's economic policy to be firm revolutionary faith.

To thoroughly implement the party's economic policy based on the principle of being absolute and unconditional, it should be taken as faith and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance should be highly displayed with an attitude worthy of masters of the revolution. As has been shown over the course of fulfillment of the people's economic development plans of the past, difficult and complicated problems may arise in the struggle to fulfill the new long-range plan, as well. Unfavorable conditions or unexpected obstacles may be created while the new long-range plan is being fulfilled. With the situation being as such, economic guidance functionaries, instead of waiting until favorable conditions are provided, should even more highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance by adopting an attitude worthy of masters of the revolution. They should actively overcome rising difficulties and obstacles by putting their shoulders to the wheel. In particular, based on the principle of being

absolute and unconditional, economic guidance functionaries should meticulously plan economic organizational work in a bold, broad, and maneuvering manner and should push ahead with the assigned work to the bitter end by thoroughly overcoming all impure ideological elements such as defeatism, formalism, and experientialism, to complete the major construction projects put forth by the party at an early date by exerting effort toward them. By so doing, they should make the party's economic policy bear good fruit in any situation.

To improve economic organizational work, presently it is also important to more thoroughly establish strict revolutionary discipline and order in economic management.

In the economic management, discipline and order guarantee unified and planned guidance by the state. They are an essential condition in managing and operating the socialist economy in a scientific and rational manner. As in all other work, economic management as well, great production success can be won only when discipline and order are established. In particular, today, as the complexes have been widely established and entrusted with some authority and as production and distribution have become very complicated in all sectors of the people's economy, it is necessary to establish even stronger discipline and order in economic management.

If discipline and order are not established more thoroughly in the economic management according to the demands of the developing reality, economic organizational work cannot be specifically planned to fulfill the new long-range plan and the unified and planned development of the people's economy cannot be guaranteed.

Essential in strengthening discipline and order in economic management is to thoroughly protect and defend the Taean woyk system and other chuche-oriented socialist economic management systems and to make all economic sectors and units and all economic guidance functionaries act in union according to the demands of the systems. When economic management is conducted according to the demands of the chuche-oriented socialist economic management systems, the economic guidance organizations and functionaries will be able to overcome subjectivism, manage the economy in a scientific and rational manner by depending on the masses of production workers, and establish stern discipline and order in planning work and in all other work, such as command of production, material supply, labor administration, and the supply of daily necessities.

To further strengthen discipline and order in economic management, administrative command and direction should be thoroughly fulfilled.

Administrative command and direction are to implement the party's economic policy. Accordingly, only when they are swiftly and correctly fulfilled can the

economic organizational work, which is meticulously organized, turn out successful in practice, and the overall economy of the country smoothly develop.

In fulfilling administrative command and direction, it is particularly important to accomplish the task of the state plan without fail. The state plan is precisely the order of the party and the law of the state and reflects the desires of all the people. No one has the right to violate it and all economic organizations and enterprises have duties to perform in fulfilling it. Economic guidance functionaries should take the state plan as a legal duty and thoroughly fulfill it by period and index under any conditions.

It is very important to substantially plan economic organizational work to fully dig out and mobilize the hidden resources of the people's economy. Today, when socialist economic construction has reached a high stage, the hidden resources of the people's economy of our country are enormous. If the hidden resources of the people's economy are actively dug out and mobilized, the new long-range plan can be successfully fulfilled by further increasing production with available manpower, facilities, and materials or by drastically increasing production with a little more additional investment. In the struggle to mobilize and utilize hidden resources, success depends largely on how economic guidance functionaries organize economic organizational work and on their organizational abilities.

To properly conduct economic organizational work to actively dig out and mobilize hidden resources of the people's economy, economic guidance functionaries should emphasize technological innovation. As science and technology develop rapidly and decisively function in economic development, today, only through vigorous technological innovation can more of the hidden resources of the people's economy be dug out and effectively utilized. Economic guidance functionaries should actively organize and mobilize the creativity of scientists, technicians, and working people of broad strata for technological innovation and should properly conduct organizational work to swiftly introduce success in technological innovation into production. At the same time, according to the reality in which science and technology develop and the revolutionary zeal of the working people grow, technological and economic indexes should be further upgraded.

To properly conduct economic organizational work to dig out and mobilize hidden resources of the people's economy, it is also important to vigorously carry out the economizing campaign. Today, as the size of the people's economy has unprecedentedly grown and as materials, fuels, and other elements of production are extensive, one of the important potentials in increasing production is precisely to strengthen the economizing campaign. In all sectors and units of the people's economy, economic guidance functionaries should vigorously carry out the

ecopomizing campaign and systematically adhere to economic organizational work to economize even a drop of oil and even a gram of steel.

An important way to properly solve problems in technological innovation, the economizing campaign, and the mobilization of the hidden resources of the people's economy is for economic guidance functionaries to go deep among the masses and vigorously conduct political work among them. Hidden resources are precisely in the brains of the masses. If the masses are mobilized, all hidden resources can be dug out and utilized more effectively. All economic guidance functionaries should vigorously conduct political work and actively encourage the masses in the struggle to mobilize hidden resources.

Economic organizational work is honorable and responsible work to increase production rapidly and strengthen the might of the self-reliant socialist national economy of our country by managing and operating the people's economy correctly.

All economic guidance functionaries should successfully accomplish the great task of the Third 7-Year Plan by further improving and strengthening economic organizational work according to the realistic demands of socialist construction.

**Development of Resources Is a Rewarding Task for the Nation's Plan for the Ages**  
41090015c Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12,  
Dec 87 pp 56-59

[Article by Kim Se-yong]

[Text] One of the important problems arising in socialist economic construction is that of vigorously pushing the development of natural resources.

Mature abounds in various resources, such as underground, forestry, and marine resources. To concretely survey these resources so that they can be utilized in a way beneficial to the people and develop them on the basis of this survey is precisely what is meant by resource development.

In socialist society, in which the masses of working people have become the masters of state sovereignty and the means of production, all the natural resources of the country belong to society and their development is carried out as a nationwide undertaking according to a unified plan under the centralized leadership of the state. In socialist society, the working-class party's economic construction plans can be successfully implemented and a firm material foundation for providing the masses of working people with a independent and creative life can be laid only through the vigorous execution of the task to extensively seek out and utilize the natural resources of the country.

In socialist society, the task of developing natural resources is a rewarding long-term task to augment the might of the country and providing a happy material and cultured life for the people by accelerating economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We should actively develop our rich underground resources so that we can further augment the economic strength of the country, ceaselessly improve the people's living standard, and bequeath a greater wealth to our posterity" ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 15, p 111)

Accumulating resources for the prosperity of the country and people and for the continuing improvement of the people's livelihood is an important task for the nation's long-term plans. The prosperity of the country and people and the continuing prosperity of the people's livelihood can be attained through socialist economic construction.

Economy is the material foundation of social life and that aspect of life in which material needed by the people in feeding, clothing, and sheltering themselves is produced and utilized. In socialist society, only by carrying out excellent economic construction is it possible to constantly improve the people's living and lay the solid groundwork for enabling our posterity to enjoy a more affluent and cultured life.

To carry out socialist economic construction well, we should actively develop underground, manpower, and marine resources and thus solve raw material, fuel, and power problems mainly by utilizing our own resources. Only an economy that relies on the resources of one's own country can develop independently and safely and satisfy with its own products most of the materials demanded in economic construction and the people's livelihood. How to solve raw material, fuel, and power problems by own efforts—this critical question in economic construction can be solved by the development of natural resources.

Needless to say, different countries have different natural and geographic conditions, and there are gaps between countries in productivity and in the state of scientific and technological development; therefore it is impossible for any particular country to seek out all the resources that are necessary for its own economic construction. Nevertheless if we, with a determination to develop our economy with natural resources available in our own country, wage a vigorous struggle to step up the development of natural resources and seek out and effectively utilize even but one additional resource, then we will be able to satisfactorily solve our raw material, fuel, and power problems. Particularly, at this juncture, when demand for raw materials, fuel, and power is steadily increasing, spurred by the rapid progress in economic construction and the development of science

and technology, we will be able to develop our economy in a planned, balanced, and active manner to suit the interests of the revolution and construction in our country if we actively seek out underground, forestry, and marine resources and comprehensively develop and utilize them by actively carry out resource development work, which is a precedent process in the national economy.

Resource development is of great significance not only in satisfactorily solving raw material, fuel, and power problems but also in accelerating economic construction by better perfecting the branch structures of the national economy.

Perfection of the branch structure of the national economy is an essential requirement arising in socialist economic construction. Only by perfecting the branch structures of the people's economy will it be possible to achieve a many-sided, comprehensive development of the national economy and further fully satisfy the demand for goods needed in improving the people's living standard.

When all natural resources of the country are extensively surveyed and grasped and actively developed by stepping up resource development work, we will be able to create a lot of new industrial branches which will rely on the resources of our own and gradually convert those industrial sectors using imported raw materials and fuel into sectors utilizing raw materials and fuel available in our country. When the branch structures of the national economy become more complete through an active promotion of resource development work, it will be possible to further strengthen the self-supporting capability and independent character of the economy and insure a many-sided, comprehensive development of the economy.

The vigorous promotion of resource development work is also necessary to equip the nation's economy solidly with modern technology. To build modern machinery and equipment, we need materials that will meet many engineering requirements. To ensure the supply of these materials, we need to develop science and technology on the one hand, and on the other, seek out a great quantity of ores containing rare and nonferrous metals having special properties. By seeking out and developing various resources through a vigorous promotion of resource development work, we will be able to secure the supply of a great variety of materials needed in building modern machinery and equipment and develop the kind of technology that will rely on resources available in our country.

Thus, the work of completely seeking out all natural resources of the country, such as underground, forestry, and marine resources, and effectively utilizing them is a

rewarding task that enable us to accelerate socialist economic construction—an eternal task, a plan for all ages to lay the solid groundwork for the prosperity and happiness of our prosperity

Early on having a deep insight into the importance and significance of resource development work in socialist economic construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the policy of giving definite priority to resource development work in national economy development and clearly defined the concrete direction and method for implementing this policy.

Our party's resource development policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most just and revolutionary resource development policy that will enable us to thoroughly seek out all natural resources of the country and lay the solid material foundation for preserving the independent stand and attitude of our country and nation and for providing a more affluent and cultivated material and cultural life to our people. In the past period, by thoroughly implementing the resource development policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and people have sought out many resources needed in economic construction and in the people's daily living and, on this basis, have built firm raw material, fuel, and power bases. Today our resource development sector has been consolidated into such a powerful sector that firmly guarantees the laying of the self-supporting economic foundation of socialism as well as growth in social production, into a strong sector capable of laying the firm groundwork for the prosperity of our posterity.

The need for strengthening resource development work arises as a pressing requirement in successfully fulfilling the enormous tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan that confront us today.

The basic task of the Third 7-Year Plan is to lay the sound foundation for the complete victory of socialism by continuing to vigorously accelerating the chuchéization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy. In the new prospective plan period, we have to further strengthen the self-supporting capacity of our national economy, fully equip all branches of the national economy, including industry and the rural economy, with modern technology, and boost production at a fast pace. More immediately, we must accelerate the Sunchon Vinylon Complex construction project and other major target projects in particular, which hold the key to, and have a vital importance in, solving the people's food, clothing, and shelter problems, and thoroughly implement the theses on the socialist agrarian question.

To successfully accomplish all these tasks, we should actively develop the natural resources of the country. Only when by further stepping up resource development work, we more extensively seek out more of those resources, such as coal and iron ores, which are already

made available and being widely utilized in our country, while actively developing new additional resources, will we be able to better satisfy the demand for raw materials, fuel, and power in all sectors of the national economy and vigorously propel socialist economic construction.

All functionaries and workers in the resource development sector, upholding the great idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and party intentions, should vigorously launch into the honorable struggle to develop the nation's abundant natural resource and thus thoroughly fulfill their revolutionary duties.

To vigorously carry out resource development work, we should wage in a farsighted manner the struggle to actively develop underground, forestry, and marine resources, with a tight grip on it.

Most important in this connection is to thoroughly seek out the nation's underground resources by stepping up geological prospecting.

To actively seek out underground resources, we should concentrate our efforts on important varieties of ores and prospecting targets.

Concentrating efforts on important varieties of ores and prospecting targets means providing equipment, materials, and labor on a preferential basis to promising districts which all signs indicate have the ores we are looking for. Only when efforts are concentrated on important varieties of ores and prospecting targets, will it be possible to seek out more minerals in a short period of time by maximizing the effectiveness of the investment and further bring the extractive industry definitely ahead of processing industries and firmly ensure a rapid overall development of the national economy.

In the geological prospecting sector, they should not disperse prospecting efforts but uncover more of new fields of ore deposits by concentrating equipment, materials, and funds on important responsive and promising districts and major mines indispensable to the development of the national economy. At the same time, all functionaries and workers in the geological prospecting sector, including prospective prospecting, should actively look for telltale signs of presence of those varieties of ores which are either in short supply or are yet to be searched out, so that they can determine the target areas for prospecting.

The past prospecting experience indicates that if we do not miss even such minor telltale signs as we are apt to pass by, we will be able to uncover very promising mines and ore deposits. All prospecting functionaries should not ignore even minor signs but meticulously survey and register and profoundly study them by pooling the efforts of the collective so that they can intensify prospecting operations.

To actively seek out underground resources, we should not only concentrate our efforts on important varieties of ores and prospecting targets but also increase prospecting speed and effectiveness.

To increase prospecting speed and effectiveness, we should modernize geological prospecting equipment, actively introduce advanced prospecting methods, and carry out prospecting operations in accordance with the technical specifications. In the geological prospecting sector, they should constantly renovate prospecting methods by actively introducing various modern drilling machines, physical prospecting equipment, and new prospecting technology suitable to the geological structures of the prospecting districts. Only by so doing will it be possible to seek out more of various mineral resources lying in areas with complex geological structures or buried deep underground in a short period of time.

Active search for and development of forestry and marine resources arises as a pressing task in the overall development of the nation's resources.

Our country not only abounds in underground resources but also are blessed with rich forestry and marine resources. If all these resources are fully utilized, the foundation for a lasting national prosperity can be laid more solidly.

While stepping up the development of our forestry resources, we should wage an active struggle to remodel our forests in a farsighted manner and comprehensively utilize our mountains. We should also step up prospecting for marine resources and push the task to develop and utilize the inexhaustible mineral, biological, and power resources, with a view to the future.

In vigorously pushing resource development work, it is important to plan and coordinate the organizational guidance work of our functionaries.

Resource development work is a complex and strenuous work to seek out natural resources under disparate, diverse conditions by utilizing various kinds of prospecting devices.

Leading functionaries in the resource development sector should study in depth our party's resource development policy of bringing the development of resources definitely ahead of the development of the national economy and substantially plan and coordinate organizational guidance work while giving priority to political work intended to thoroughly implement this policy in accordance with the principle of absolutism and unconditionality toward party policy.

Leading functionaries in the resource development sector should unconditionally give the first priority to the varieties of ores to which our party attaches importance, and carry concentrated prospecting to seek them out to suit the party's strategic demands. At the same time, on

the basis of a scientific analysis of the nation's prospective economic development plans, they should strive to seek out new varieties of ores, as well as those varieties of ore which are in short supply, in great quantities and at a faster speed.

Only then, will it be possible to successfully implement our party's farsighted plans for accelerating socialist economic construction to the utmost.

In addition, once the targets of concentrated prospecting are chosen, leading functionaries in the resource development sector should promptly concentrate guidance and technical and prospecting efforts on them and determine the estimated amount of ore deposits in a short period of time.

Leading functionaries in the resource development sector should not only conduct organizational guidance work well but also solve on time by their own efforts all complex problems that arise, by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, and put their shoulders to the wheel and devote themselves to fulfilling their assigned revolutionary tasks in a responsible manner.

Production and supply of various prospecting equipment, such as modern drills, in great quantities is one of the important tasks to further accelerate resource development work to suit the demands of the developing realities. Functionaries in the factories and enterprises charged with the production of prospecting equipment should secure without fail the production of various equipment needed in the field of prospecting and strive to develop lightweight, high-speed prospecting equipment by waging a vigorous mass technical innovation drive. At the same time, they should take proper technological and economic measures to build new, modern prospecting equipment, such as a drilling machine for a great depth, and make active efforts to upgrade the standards of technical provisions in the prospecting sector while solving problems arising in its production by their own efforts.

Natural resources sought out by geological prospecting work are utilized for the development of the national economy by the extractive industry. Once prospective collieries and mines are selected by geological prospecting work as targets of development, the extractive industry should follow up with development projects on time; introduce modern, large-size mining equipment; diversify transportation; and completely dig out all raw materials and fuel.

Giving a definite priority to resource development work is an important policy to which our party holds fast in socialist economic construction and a rewarding task to ensure the future development of the country and the prosperity of our posterity.

Functionaries and workers in the resource development sector, by more vigorously intensifying the struggle to thoroughly seek out natural resources, should make an active contribution to the task to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan and lay the groundwork for the nation's plan for the ages.

**The Improvement of the Lives of the People in Mountainous Areas and the Guidance of County Party Committees**

41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 60-64

[Article by Chang Ung-kil; not translated]

**The Functionaries' View on the Masses and the Work With the People**

41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 65-69

[Article by Hong Chin-nam; not translated]

**The Indoctrination of Love for One's Native Place and for the Fatherland and Film Art**

41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 70-74

[Article by Choe Yong-hwa; not translated]

**The Struggle of the South Korean Working Class Is a Just Struggle for the Right to Existence and Democratic Freedom**

41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 75-79

[Article by Kim Pong-chu, not translated]

**The Harmful Consequences of the American Lifestyle That Is Spreading in South Korea**

41090015 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 80-84

[Article by So Chi-yol; not translated]

**The Movement To Establish a Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone in Asia and the Pacific**

SK200430 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean  
No 12, Dec 87 pp 85-89

[Special article by Kim Yong-sun]

[Text] Today, preventing a new world war—a thermonuclear war—and guaranteeing the durable peace and security of the world are solemn tasks of the times.

To ease the strained international situation and achieve durable peace under the circumstances in which the danger of a new war is increasing and countless nuclear weapons with immense explosive power are stockpiled on earth, nuclear-free, peace zones should be established everywhere in the world. For this very reason, the

antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving movement has been steadily waged in all areas of the world, and the movement to establish nuclear-free, peace zones has expanded rapidly.

Turning Asia and the Pacific into a nuclear-free area is rising as a particularly important problem in establishing nuclear-free, peace zones and in expanding them worldwide.

Turning Asia and the Pacific into a nuclear-free, peace zone is rising as a pressing demand for easing the strained international situation and guaranteeing world peace and security.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the Pacific is closely linked to the question of easing the overall strained international situation and defending world peace and security. Defending peace is currently the most pressing task assigned to mankind."

The reason why turning Asia and the Pacific into a nuclear-free, peace zone is rising as an important problem is connected with the fact that the nuclear war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists have been less disguised in this area.

The U.S. imperialists view Asia and the Pacific as very important in realizing their wild ambition for world supremacy and tenaciously cling to maneuvers to take firm hold of this area.

The reason why the U.S. imperialists raise dominating Asia and the Pacific as a basic demand of their global strategy is connected with the strategic status of the area.

Asia and the Pacific account for almost one-half of the continental area and 70 percent of total sea area of the world. Also, more than two-thirds of the world's population lives there. This area abounds in natural resources and, in particular, strategic resources that are essentially required for implementing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists have used this area as a base to secure cheap raw materials for their military industry and as a site for investment by their multinational enterprises.

Furthermore, Asia and the Pacific have an important geographical position. There are many international sea routes, canals, and vantage points in this area which are of great significance in terms of military strategy. Because of this strategic importance, the U.S. imperialists have proclaimed this area to be a "vital area" for their interests and have raised dominating Asia and the Pacific as a basic demand of their global strategy, clamoring that "the 21st century is an era of the Pacific" and "the future of the United States lies in Asia."

The basic aim that the U.S. imperialists currently seek in Asia and the Pacific is to check the socialist countries and progressive forces through strength and to secure their domination and control of this area.

Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists have directed the spearhead of aggression at Asia and the Pacific and have viewed Northeast Asia as important in this area. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to form a "Pacific rim," which encircles the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries, by concocting the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance, a NATO-type military bloc, in Northeast Asia and by making an all-Asia military organization, which covers all of Asia, with the alliance as a backbone.

Also, the U.S. imperialists have turned this area into a theater for nuclear confrontation and a war base for a preemptive nuclear attack by sharply augmenting and deploying armed forces of aggression, including nuclear weapons, in Asia and the Pacific.

Approximately 350 U.S. military bases and installations are positioned in Asia and the Pacific, some 500,000 U.S. troops of aggression are deployed there, and thousands of nuclear weapons are stored there. In addition, U.S. warships and submarines loaded with nuclear weapons navigate the vast waters of this area. Aircraft and missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons have also been continuously deployed there.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers against Asia and the Pacific have been notably intensified on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to seize South Korea as their colonial military strategic base forever, to use it as a stepping stone in conducting aggression against all of Korea and the socialist countries, and furthermore, to realize their wild ambition for world supremacy.

With this purpose, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a dangerous war powder keg and as the largest forward nuclear base in the Far East by introducing into South Korea many kinds of approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons. Also, they are dragging in many kinds of new nuclear weapons in succession and are building large-scale nuclear storehouses there. Having mapped out an operational plan to trigger a nuclear war, they have frequently staged war exercises on the Korean Peninsula and in its vicinity by inveigling the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets into them. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists wage every year by mobilizing huge armed forces of aggression, is a preliminary nuclear war and test nuclear war aimed at conducting a preemptive attack against our Republic and the socialist countries. The dangerous nature of this war exercise was more clearly manifested by the fact that the "EC-135" nuclear attack commanding aircraft and even the "E-4B," an

aircraft aboard which the U.S. President and U.S. military bosses command a nuclear war in the air when a total nuclear war breaks out, were mobilized in this year's "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise.

As shown in the violent remarks of the U.S. reactionary ruling bunch that they would not rule out the "use of nuclear weapons" in "case of an emergency" on the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists are accelerating preparations to actually trigger a nuclear war in Korea.

Should war break out in Korea, it will quickly spread into an Asia-wide and worldwide thermonuclear war, and mankind will suffer from horrendous nuclear calamities.

The danger of a nuclear war growing on the Korean Peninsula is precisely a threat to peace in Asia and the world, and the problem concerning peace in Korea is becoming a grave question that is linked to the survival of the Asian people and furthermore, to mankind as well as to the fate of the Korean nation. For this reason, the Korean problem at present is being brought to the focus of attention in Asia and the Pacific and, furthermore, in the world. This shows that the question of removing the danger of nuclear war from the Korean Peninsula and of defending peace there is precisely one of the most important problems in guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and in the world.

Today, the people in Asia and the Pacific, who have awakened themselves to the dangerous nature of the prevailing situation and the grave mission for the cause of world peace, are actively turning out for the struggle to defend peace.

Asia and the Pacific is the only area in the world where numerous people suffered from nuclear calamities. This is why the people in this area are more aware than anyone else of the dangerous nature of nuclear weapons and why they eagerly aspire for peace. The people in this area are actively participating in the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving movement to prevent nuclear holocaust from being caused again.

The struggle of the people in Asia and the Pacific to defend peace is a sacred struggle to rescue the survival and civilization of mankind from nuclear calamities and to build a new society and a new Asia where the people live freely and happily in peaceful circumstances.

The movement to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone constitutes the major theme of this struggle.

The struggle to establish nuclear-free, peace zones is a peace protection movement to eliminate the practical factors and danger of a nuclear war and to guarantee world peace and mankind's existence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: "Establishing a nuclear-free zone, a peace zone, and expanding it is an important way to realize nuclear disarmament, prevent a nuclear war, and defend peace." ("Kim Il-sung Selected Works" Vol 9, p 497)

Establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone in Asia and the Pacific is a precondition for preventing a nuclear war and preserving peace in this region.

A nuclear-free, peace zone means a zone where no nuclear elements and war-causing sources exist. In other words, a nuclear-free, peace zone is a zone where the testing, production, possession, deployment, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons and the passage of airplanes and naval ships carrying nuclear weapons through its airspace and territorial waters are not allowed and where foreign military equipment, foreign military bases, and foreign military personnel do not exist. Therefore, establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone means the complete elimination of the danger of nuclear war.

If and when Asia and the Pacific is established as a nuclear-free, peace zone, all nuclear weapons, all means of delivery of nuclear weapons, and nuclear bases in this region will be abolished; consequently, the hotbed of a nuclear war will be eliminated and, along with this, foreign military bases and military personnel will be removed from other countries. In this case, peace and security can be guaranteed in Asia and the Pacific, and this will greatly contribute to peace and security in the rest of the world.

The struggle of the people in Asia and the Pacific to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in the region is developing and strengthening with each passing day.

Our party and the government of the Republic have made all possible efforts to prevent a nuclear war and to alleviate tension in Asia and the Pacific, including the Korean Peninsula, and, thus, to guarantee peace and security there.

In March 1981 the WPK, together with the JSP [Japanese Socialist Party], announced a joint declaration with regard to establishing a nuclear-free zone, a peace zone, in Northeast Asia. The announcement of the joint declaration—which called for destroying all nuclear weapons deployed in Korea, Japan, and other areas around Korea and Japan; banning the development, testing, production, deployment, introduction, stockpiling, and possession of nuclear weapons in these regions; and withdrawing foreign military forces and military bases from the area—is of great significance in accelerating the denuclearization of Asia and the Pacific and in preserving peace there.

Last year the government of our Republic put forward an important proposal for making Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. In July 1987 it put forward a

proposal for massive, phased arms reduction and took the positive step of unilaterally reducing 100,000 KPA soldiers by the end of the year.

Our peace proposals and steps are an clear expression of the sincere efforts and firm will of our party and the government of the Republic to alleviate military confrontation and tension on the Korean Peninsula at any cost, to eliminate the basic factors causing a nuclear war, and to arrange favorable circumstances for peace and peaceful reunification there.

Our people's sincere efforts to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone and to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification have aroused great sympathy and active support from the progressive people of the world. It has become a trend of the world today to support and encourage our people's struggle for solid peace on the Korean Peninsula and for the country's independent reunification.

Today the South Korean people are vigorously waging not only the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization, but also the struggle for the withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. forces, nuclear weapons, and nuclear bases. Such a struggle by the South Korean people is closely linked to the struggle of the people in Asia and the Pacific to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in this region.

The movement to establish nuclear-free, peace zones is now being actively waged in Japan also. Progressive political parties, public organizations, and social and political activists in Japan and the Japanese people of all walks of life not only have urged the Japanese reactionary government to abide by the "three-point antinuclear principles," but have also actively waged the struggle to abolish U.S. bases in Japan, to oppose U.S. nuclear ships calling at Japanese ports, and to make Japanese cities and villages nuclear-free zones. Thanks to the active struggle by the Japanese people, some 1,100 districts, cities, and rural villages in Japan have been declared as nuclear-free zones.

Southeast Asian countries have also called for making these regions into peace zones devoid of nuclear weapons. South Pacific countries have concluded the "Raratonga Treaty." New Zealand not only has issued the declaration of defining 200-mile waters from its coastal line as a nuclear-free zone, but has also taken the step of banning foreign nuclear-powered submarines and foreign naval ships carrying nuclear weapons from entering New Zealand.

All of this tells us that the movement to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in Asia and the Pacific has been further strengthened.

The movement of the people in Asia and the Pacific to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone is a progressive

movement that reflects the aspirations and demands of the people in this region to live independently, freely, and peacefully in a world devoid of nuclear weapons, aggression, and war.

Today, the people in the world urgently want to completely eliminate and abolish nuclear weapons from the world. They have strongly struggled for this. The people in the world do not want war to destroy the material and cultural assets mankind has obtained for so long. The progressive people of the world want the modern sciences and civilization to be utilized in the sacred work of achieving mankind's prosperity, not to be utilized in producing nuclear weapons. They want to live happily and in perfect harmony under peaceful circumstances. The movement to establish nuclear-free, peace zones completely accords with this desire of the world's people.

The movement to establish nuclear-free, peace zones is closely related to the struggle of the world's people to oppose all sorts of domination and subjugation and to achieve independent development and social progress in each country. This movement is not aimed merely at seeking only peace. In other words, the movement to establish nuclear-free, peace zones reflects the demands of the world's people who want to live independently and creatively as the masters of their destinies and as the masters of the world. Therefore, the movement has greatly contributed to realizing these demands.

The movement to establish nuclear-free, peace zone not only reflects mankind's desire to live in peace and the people's demands to live independently, but is also a strong mass movement to realize the demands. Precisely herein lies the progressiveness of the movement and its driving force with which it has been vigorously waged thus far.

Hundreds of millions of people of all walks of life in Asia and the Pacific have participated in the movement to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in the region. They include governments of many countries; numerous political parties and public organizations of different countries; personages from political and social circles, from the scientific field, from the press, and from religious circles of many different countries; and the people of all walks of life, including workers, farmers, and office workers, in many different countries. The movement is not limited to a certain area in Asia and the Pacific, but includes the whole of this region. The movement has been developed amid the close ties of international solidarity.

As shown by the "Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean Peninsula" held in September 1986 and the international conference for denuclearization, peace, and anti-imperialist solidarity in Asia and the Pacific held in September in 1987, the governments and political parties of numerous countries in the world, many international organizations and groups, many sociopolitical activists, and the people extend firm solidarity with the movement of the people in Asia and the Pacific to establish a nuclear-free,

peace zone in this region. They have also strongly called for denuclearization in Asia and the Pacific, including the Korean Peninsula.

The might of this movement lies in the fact that it has been continuously expanding and developing as a social and mass movement based on the vital interests of the people who wish to defend their country and region from the nuclear menace, to achieve independent national development, and to lead peaceful lives in the powerful international trend of the anti-imperialist, anti-war, antinuclear movement for peace.

The movement of the people in the Asian and Pacific region to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone is a major part of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. The struggle to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone is unthinkable without the struggle to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

Imperialism is the main culprit of aggression and war and a major enemy of peace. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleader of pursuing a war policy and creating the danger of nuclear war in the Asian and Pacific region. The basic objective of the struggle to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone is to oppose the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war policy and to force the nuclear weapons and nuclear military bases out of this region.

Therefore, the more intensively conducted the movement to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Asian and Pacific region, the harder hit will be the nuclear war policy of the U.S. and other imperialists, and this will lead to new progress in the cause of peace of this region and the world.

Whether we will be able to defend peace is a very serious and important problem today, because it is a problem of whether we will be able to preserve the life and culture of mankind. The reality of the Asian and Pacific region demands that the people of this region wage a more active struggle for peace and the movement to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone.

To prevent war and defend peace is the joint struggle task and sacred cause of the world's progressive people who are concerned about civilization and the future of mankind.

As in the case of all other social movements, the subject of the movement to defend peace is the popular masses.

Only when the people of all countries actively join this movement can the common cause of the peace of mankind be successfully realized.

The peace of the Asian and Pacific region depends upon how the people of the region struggle.

Unity is the source of strength in the struggle of the people of the Asian and Pacific region to defend peace.

The people of the Asian and Pacific region should firmly unite with each other to cope jointly with the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war; and by forming a broad unified front, they should inflict a collective counterattack against the imperialists everywhere their evil hand of aggression is in action.

The imperialists are now attempting by various means to separate from the movement to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone the countries which implement antinuclear policy. They are using such means as coercion, food, weapons, and finance. However, if the people of this region strengthen solidarity with each other and follow a common line, they will be able to repel the imperialists' threats, blackmail, and pressure and firmly defend their anti-nuclear, peace stand.

It is important for the people of the Asian and Pacific region to wage a more daring struggle to force the U.S. imperialists' aggressive military bases and aggressive troops out of this region and to have nuclear weapons abolished. At the same time, they should further step up the struggle to continuously expand the nuclear-free, peace zone and defend the nuclear-free zones which have already been proclaimed.

To oppose the imperialists' aggression and war and defend peace is the consistent position of our party and the government of the Republic.

Our party and people, highly valuing peace, will wage an active struggle in the future as well, together with the people of the Asian and Pacific region and all the peace-loving people of the world, to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula and the Asian and Pacific region, to prevent nuclear war, and to defend peace; holding aloft the anti-imperialist, antiwar, and antinuclear slogan for peace.

The just cause of the people of the Asian and Pacific region for peace will certainly be victorious.

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